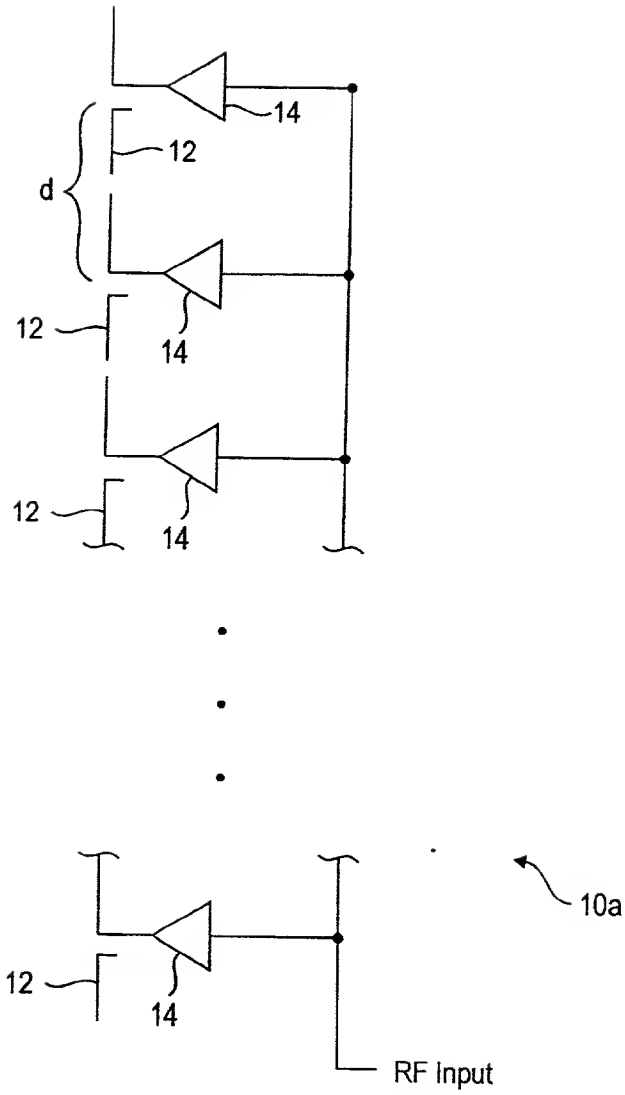
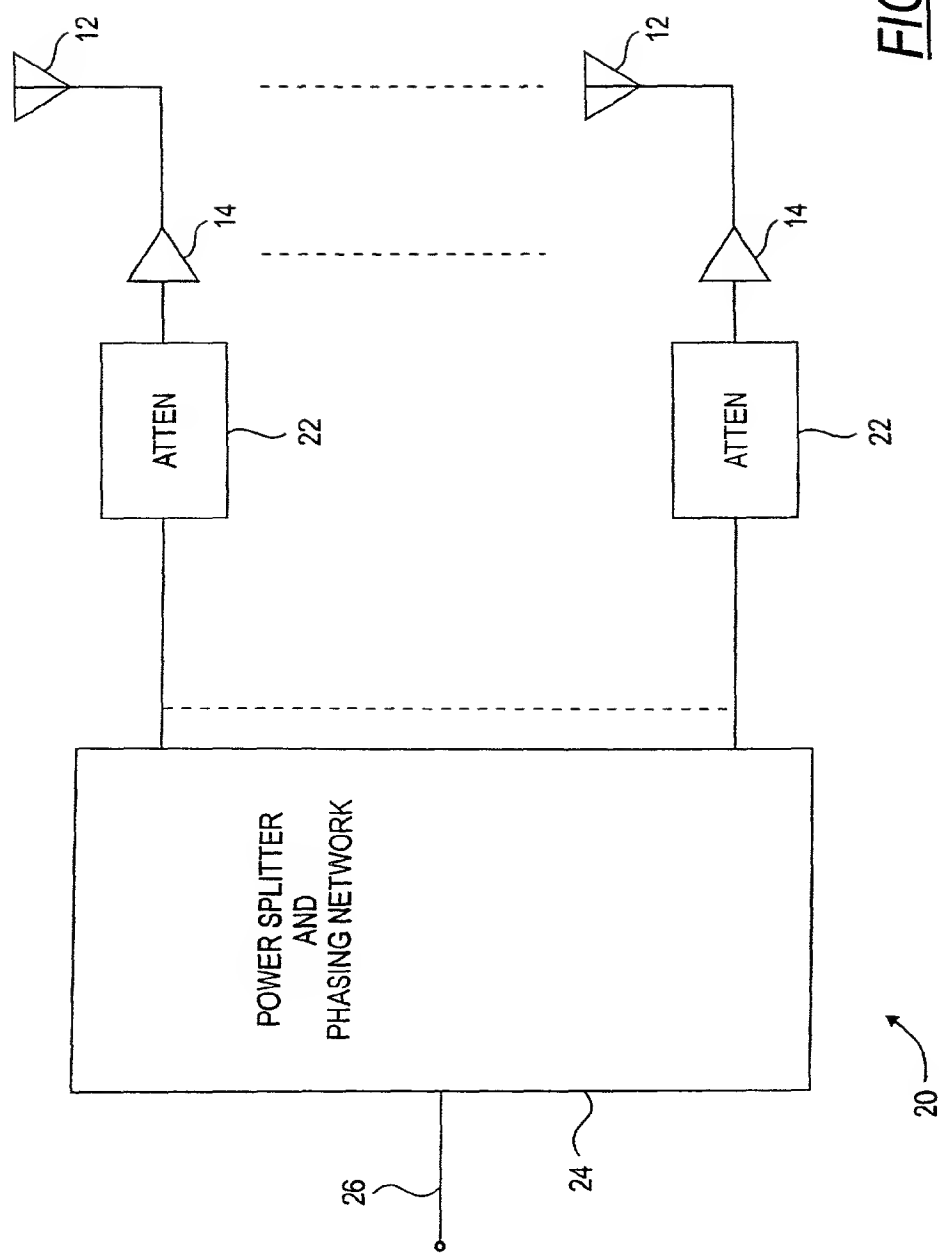


**FIG. 1**



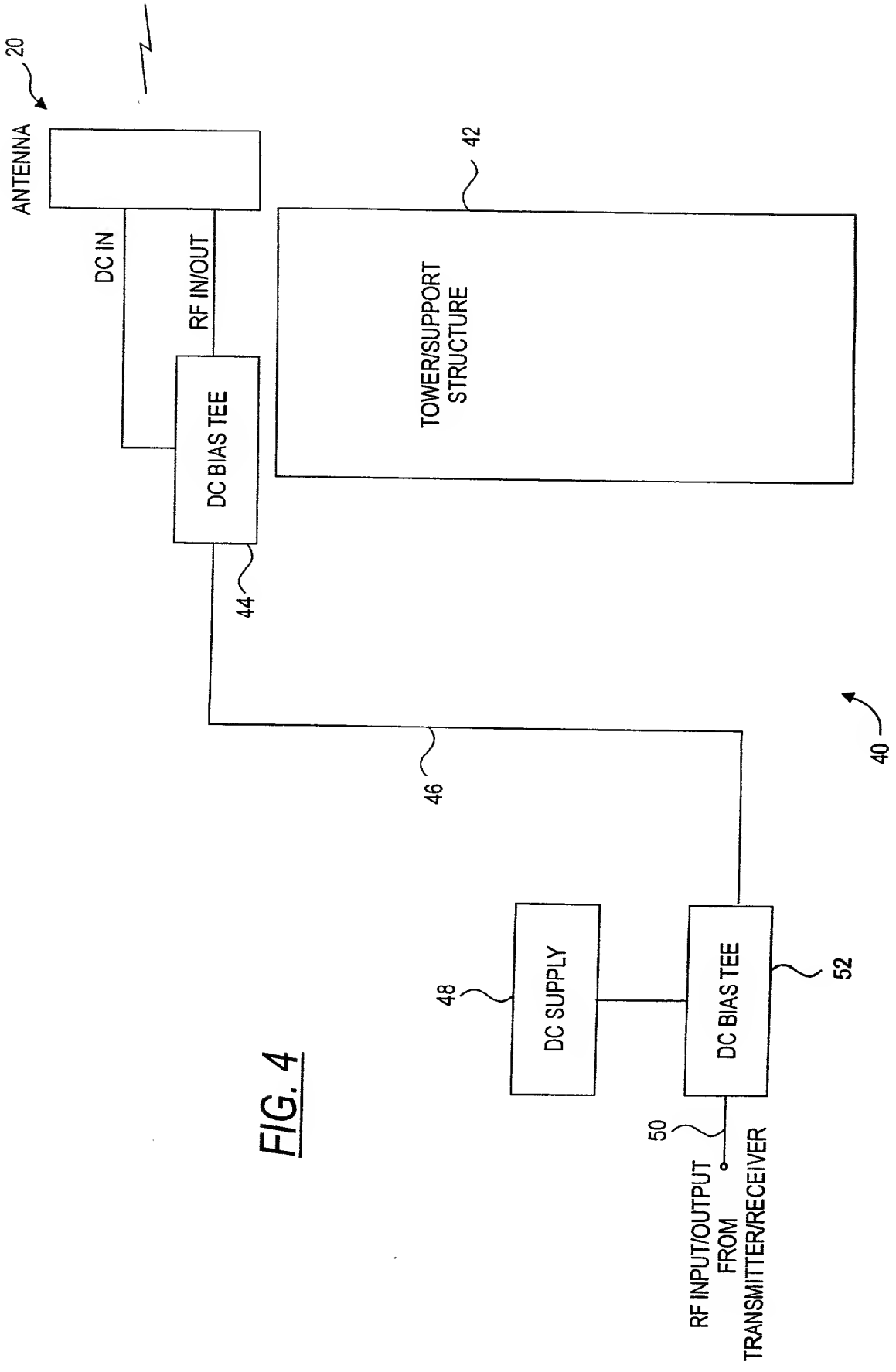
**FIG. 2**

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a power splitter and phasing network 20. The network 20 includes a power splitter and phasing network 24, two attenuators 22, two amplifiers 14, and two antennas 12. The network 20 is connected to a ground 26.



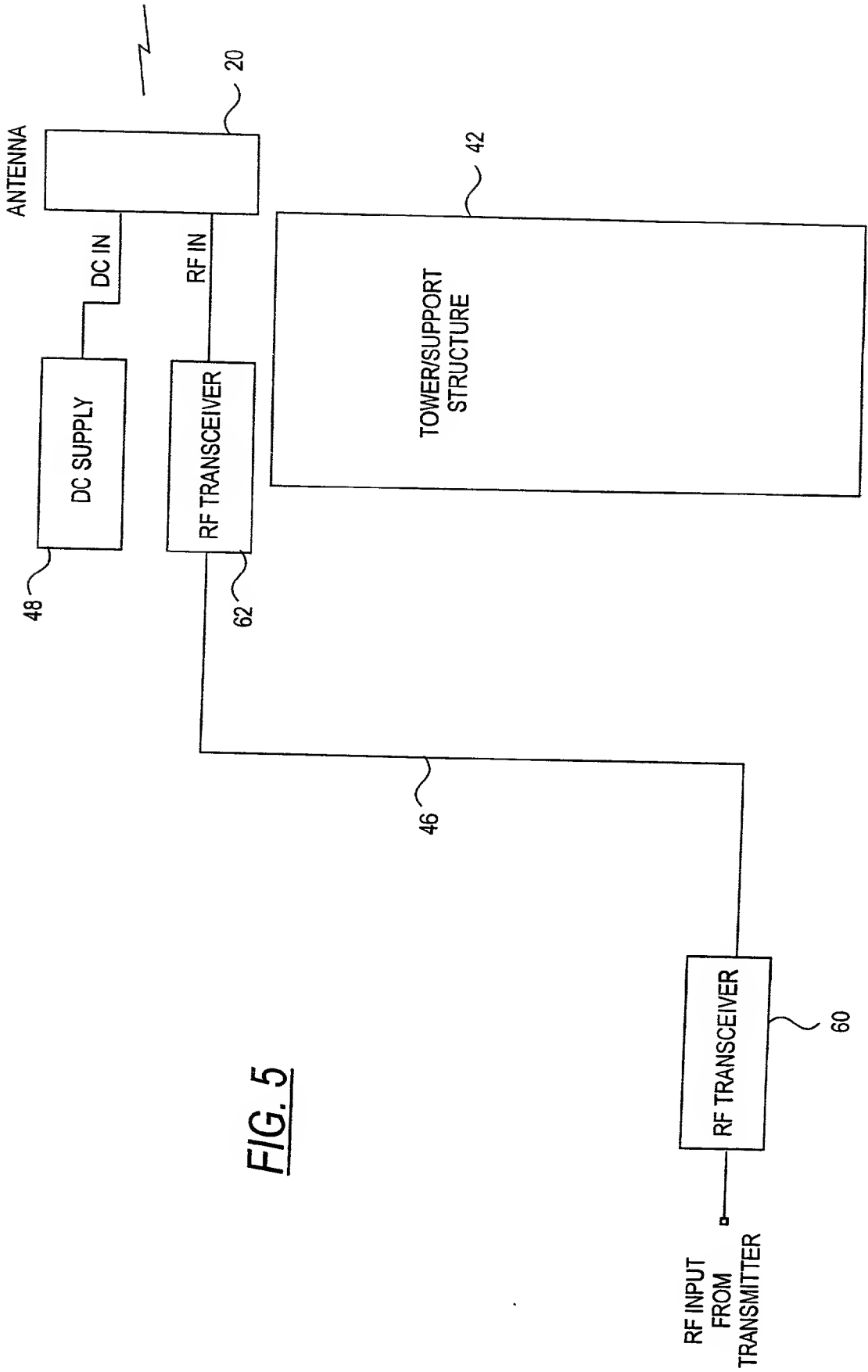
**FIG. 3**

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a system 40 for providing a DC bias to an antenna 20. The system 40 includes a DC supply 48, a DC bias tee 52, a DC bias tee 44, and a tower/support structure 42. The DC supply 48 is connected to the DC bias tee 52. The DC bias tee 52 is connected to the DC bias tee 44 via a line 46. The DC bias tee 44 is connected to the antenna 20 via a line 44. The antenna 20 is connected to the tower/support structure 42. The tower/support structure 42 is connected to the antenna 20 via a line 42. The antenna 20 is also connected to the tower/support structure 42 via a line 42. The antenna 20 is also connected to the tower/support structure 42 via a line 42.

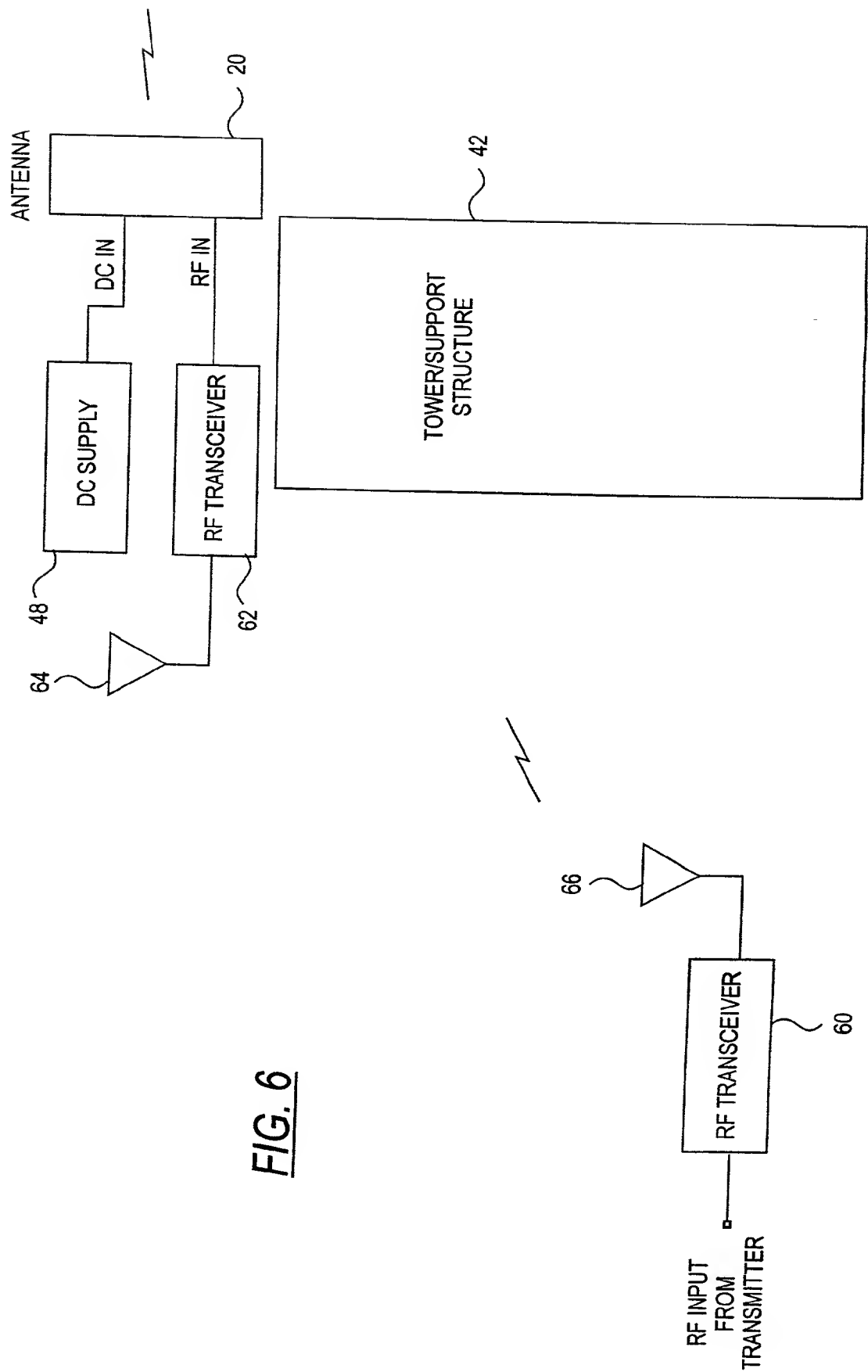


**FIG. 4**

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a system 20 for receiving RF signals from a transmitter 60. The system 20 includes an antenna 20, a DC supply 48, an RF transceiver 62, and a tower/support structure 42. The antenna 20 is connected to the RF transceiver 62 via an RF IN line. The DC supply 48 is connected to the antenna 20 via a DC IN line. The RF transceiver 62 is connected to the tower/support structure 42 via a line 46. The RF transceiver 62 is also connected to the tower/support structure 42 via a line 60. The RF transceiver 62 is connected to the tower/support structure 42 via a line 62. The RF transceiver 62 is connected to the tower/support structure 42 via a line 66.



**FIG. 5**



**FIG. 6**

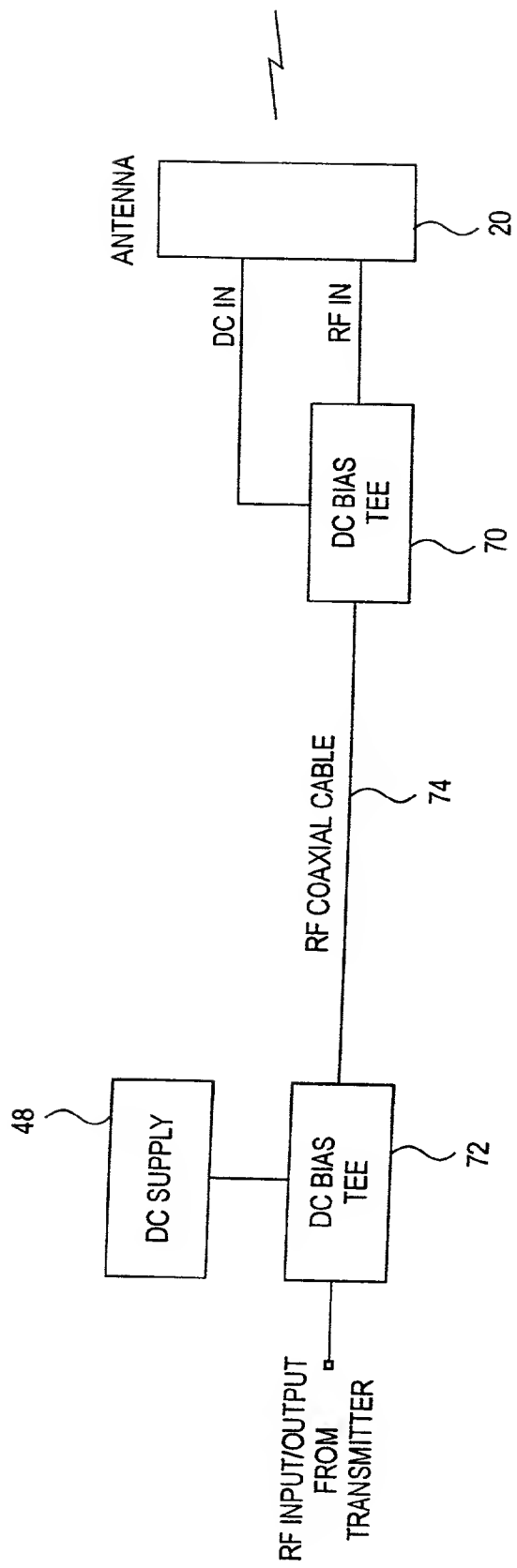


FIG. 7

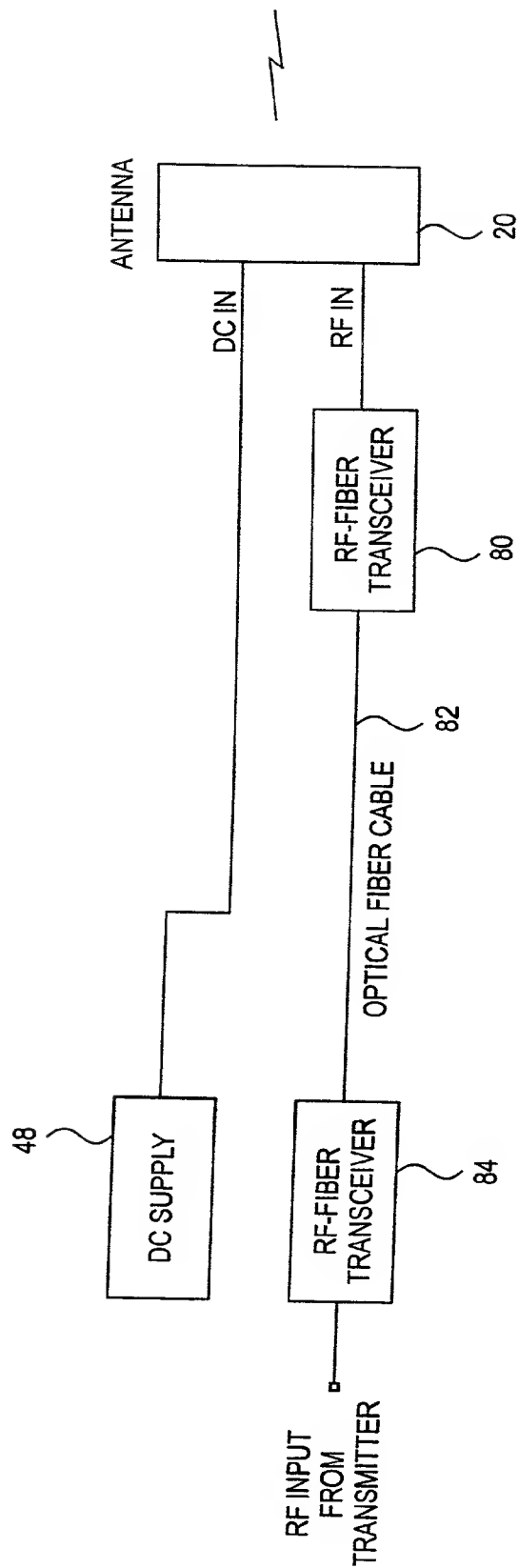


FIG. 8

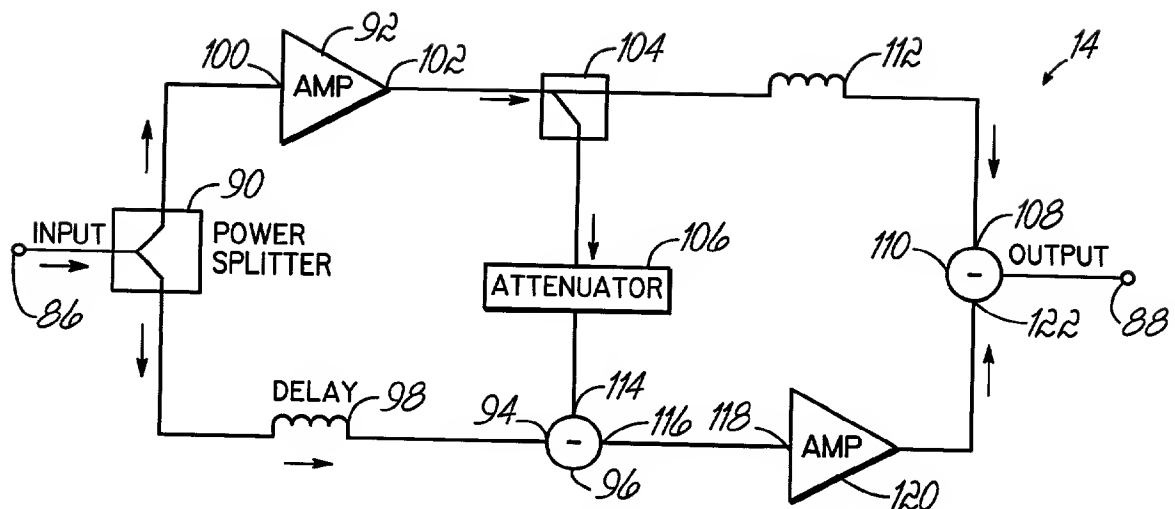


FIG. 9